Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 102, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1791. [Whole No. 206.]

Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 31.

" *Patrum interim animos, certamen regni, ac cupido verſabat.*"

THE two armies met in Burgundy—but the Princes, being inferior, evaded an engagement.

The Queen Mother, in 1570, had too much penetration not to unravel the manœuvres of the Marſhals de Coſſé and Damville. She informed the King of them, and perſuaded him to liſten to propoſitions of accommodation. She perceived that the paſſions and the perfidy of theſe grandees, might throw the ſtate into the greateſt dangers, if the war was continued. She was ſtill more determined by the news which ſhe received from Germany, where the Prince Caſimir began to raiſe troops in favor of the Hugonots. The finances were exhauſted to ſuch a degree, that they knew not where to find funds to pay the Swiſs and Italian troops, to whom they owed large arrears. In ſhort, they wiſhed for peace; and were weary of a war which held all men's minds in perpetual alarms, which reduced a great part of the people to beggary, and which coſt the ſtate ſo many men, and ſo much money. The King held, with the Queen Mother, the Duke of Anjou, and the Cardinal of Lorraine, councils, in which they reſolved to return to the project, already ſo many times formed and abandoned *to grant peace to the Hugonots—to deliver the kingdom from foreign troops, and finally to employ artifice, and take advantage of favorable conjunctures—to take off the chiefs of the party, which they thought would yield of itſelf, infallibly, as ſoon as it ſhould ſee itſelf deprived of the ſupport of its leaders.* It was thus, that the court would have ſubſtituted *craft* inſtead of *force*, to execute a deſign, which the obſtinacy of the Hugonots, or the want of fidelity in thoſe who commanded armies, had always defeated when recourſe had been only to arms.

With ſuch dark and horrid views were overtures of peace made, and conditions concluded. The Princes and Admiral, ſtill diffident and diſtruſtful, retire to Rochelle. The King endeavors to gain their confidence. To this end, he propoſes to give his ſiſter Marguerite in marriage, to the Prince of Navarre, and to make war in Flanders upon the Spaniards. The marriage is reſolved on, and all the Chiefs of rhe Hugonots come to Court. The Queen of Navarre is poiſoned. After her death the marriage is celebrated, during the feaſts of which, Admiral Coligni is wounded by an aſſaſſin. The King takes the reſolution that, as in extreme caſes it is imprudence to do things by halves, the Hugonots ſhould be exterminated. The night between the 23d and the 24th of Auguſt, 1572, a Sunday called Saint Bartholomew's Day, the Admiral is maſſacred, and almoſt all the other Calviniſts are cut in pieces in Paris, and in ſeveral other cities of the kingdom.

Such, in nations where there is not a fixed and known conſtitution, or where there is a conſtitution, without an effectual balance, are the tragical effects of emulation, jealouſies and rivalries—deſtruction to all the leaders—poverty, beggary and ruin to the followers. France, after a century of ſuch horrors, found no remedy againſt them but in abſolute monarchy: nor did any nation ever find any remedy againſt the miſeries of ſuch rivalries among the gentlemen, but in deſpotiſm, monarchy, or a balanced conſtitution. It is not neceſſary to ſay, that every deſpotiſm and monarchy that ever has exiſted among men, aroſe out of ſuch emulations among the principal men; but it may be aſſerted with confidence, that this cauſe alone is ſufficient to account for the riſe, progreſs and eſtabliſhment of every deſpotiſm and monarchy in the four quarters of the globe.

It is not intended at this time to purſue any further this inſtructive though melancholy hiſtory, nor to make any compariſons, in detail, between the ſtate of France in 1791, and the condition it was in two or three centuries ago. But if there are now differences of opinion in religion, morals, government and philoſophy—if there are parties and leaders of parties—if there are emulations—if there are rivalries and rivals—is there any better proviſion made by the conſtitution to balance them now than formerly? If there is not, what is the reaſon? who is the cauſe? All the thunders of heaven, although a Paratonnere had never been invented, would not in a thouſand years have deſtroyed ſo many lives, nor occaſioned ſo much deſolation among mankind, as the majority of a legiſlature in one uncontrouled aſſembly may produce in a ſingle Saint Bartholomew's Day. Saint Bartholomew's Days are the natural, neceſſary and unavoidable effect and conſequence of diverſities in opinion, the ſpirit of party, unchecked paſſions, emulation and rivalry, where there is not a power always ready aud inclined to throw weights into the lighteſt ſcale, to preſerve or reſtore the equilibrium.

With a view of vindicating republics, commonwealths and free States, from unmerited reproaches, we have detailed theſe anecdotes from the hiſtory of France. With equal propriety we might have reſorted to the hiſtory of England, which is full of conteſts and diſſentions of the ſame ſort. There is a morſel of that hiſtory, the life and actions of the protector Somerſet, ſo remarkably appoſite, that it would be worth while to relate it—for the preſent however it muſt be waved. It is too faſhionable with writers to impute ſuch contentions to republican governments, as if they were peculiar to them; whereas nothing is further from reality. Republican writers themſelves have been as often guilty of this miſtake, in whom it is an indiſcretion, as monarchical writers, in whom it may be thought policy; in both however it is an error. We ſhall mention only two, Machiavel and de Lolme. In Machiavel's hiſtory of Florence, lib. 3, we read " It is given " from above that in all republics, there ſhould be fatal families, " who are born for the ruin of them; to the end that in human " affairs nothing ſhould be perpetual or quiet."

If indeed this were acknowledged to be the will of heaven, as Machiavel ſeems to aſſert, why ſhould we entertain reſentments againſt ſuch families? They are but inſtruments, and they cannot but anſwer their end. If they are commiſſioned from above to be deſtroying angels, why ſhould we oppoſe or reſiſt them! As to " the end" there are other cauſes enough, which will forever prevent perpetuity or tranquility, in any great degree in human affairs. Animal life is a chemical proceſs; and is carried on by unceaſing motion. Our bodies and minds, like the heavens the earth and the ſea, like all animal, vegetable and mineral nature; like the elements of earth, air, fire and water, are continually changing. The mutability and mutations of matter, and much more of the intellectual and moral world, are the conſequence of laws of nature, not leſs without our power than beyond our comprehenſion. While we are thus aſſured that in one ſenſe nothing in human affairs will be perpetual or at reſt; we ought to remember at the ſame time, that the duration of our lives the ſecurity of our property, the exiſtence of our conveniences, comforts and pleaſures, the repoſe of private life and the tranquility of ſociety are placed in very great degrees, in human power. Equal laws may be ordained and executed, great families as well as little ones, may be reſtrained. And that policy is not leſs pernicious than that philoſophy is falſe, which repreſents ſuch families as ſent by heaven to be judgments: It is not true in fact. On the contrary they are ſent to be bleſſings—and they are bleſſings, until by our own obſtinate ignorance and imprudence, in refuſing to eſtabliſh ſuch inſtitutions as will make them always bleſſings, we turn them into curſes. There are evils it is true which attend them as well as all other human bleſſings, even government, liberty, virtue and religion. It is the province of philoſophy and policy to increaſe the good and leſſen the evil that attends them as much as poſſible. But it is not ſurely the way, either to encreaſe the good or leſſen the evil which accompanies ſuch families, to repreſent them to the people as machines, as rods, as ſcourges, as blind and mechanical inſtruments in the hands of divine vengeance, unmixed with benevolence. Nor has it any good tendency or effect, to endeavor to render them unpopular; to make them objects of hatred, malice, jealouſy, envy or revenge, to the common people. The way of wiſdom to happineſs is to make mankind more friendly to each other. The exiſtence of ſuch men or families is not their fault. They created not themſelves. We, the Plebeians, find them the workmanſhip of God and nature like ourſelves. The conſtitution of nature and the courſe of providence has produced them as well as us: and they and we muſt live together; it depends upon ourſelves indeed whether it ſhall be in peace, love and friendſhip, or in war and hatred. Nor are they reaſonably the objects of cenſure or averſion, of reſentment, envy or hatred, for the gifts of fortune, any more than for thoſe of nature. Conſpicuous birth is no more in a man's power to avoid, than to obtain. Hereditary riches are no more a reproach than they are a merit. A paternal eſtate is neither a virtue nor a fault. He muſt nevertheleſs be a novice in this world who does not know that theſe gifts of fortune, are advantages in ſociety and life, which confer influence, popularity and power. The diſtinction that is made between the gifts of nature and thoſe of fortune appears to be not well founded. It is fortune which confers beauty and ſtrength, which are called qualities of nature as much as birth and hereditary wealth, which are called accidents of fortune: and on the other hand it is nature which confers theſe favors, as really as ſtature and agility.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from our laſt.]

IF a man has power over me, and a perſon convinces me that he is my adverſary, his power immediately becomes an object of fear: Fear ſpeedily becomes hatred, and I am incited to deſtroy the power, which ſo diſturbs me. The power of a good government is naturally an object of love and admiration. Every man confiding in the benevolent diſpoſition of his rulers, conſiders their power as his own—and we conſider our own power with great complacency and regard. But when a ſtate legiſlature paſſes a cenſure upon Congreſs, how does it operate upon men's opinions? The citizen may ſay, this Aſſembly has power over my life and property—it decides on other laws wiſely, and without being diſobeyed—why ſhould it be leſs competent to decide on this law, which it has called a bad one, than upon other occaſions: Thoſe who make bad laws, and attempt to ſubvert liberty, are certainly very bad men, and very unfit to hold the reins of authority any longer.

What ſentiments will ſucceed theſe impreſſions? Thoſe who underſtand human nature will ſay, this man will fear and hate the government, and as ſoon as he thinks he has malecontents enough on his ſide to ſupport him, he will deſpiſe and diſobey it. But what if this appeal to his paſſions ſhould be made at the moment when a law, indiſpenſably neceſſary to the union, but highly obnoxious to the fears and prejudices of the people, is going into operation! If the gunpowder ſhould not happen to take fire, we are not to thank thoſe for our eſcape who throw firebrands.

What renders this practice of States remonſtrating againſt the laws of the union peculiarly delicate is, the nature of our confederation—one government over many governments: What can keep them from interfering, bnt their mutually ſhunning one another's walks. But if they will take up in one houſe the buſineſs of another, and decide it in oppoſition to Congreſs, one of two things will take place—either the cenſure will have no effect, and be diſregarded, which by abating the dignity and reſpectability of the cenſuring body, is an injury to the cauſe of good government, and brings it into contempt: Or if it has any effect, it muſt be to the prejudice of the body cenſured—making it appear ignorant or ill-intentioned—deſtroying men's confidence in it, and of courſe abating the influence of the laws: This effect is pernicious—but it is infinitely worſe in violent party times; for when a ſtate ranges itſelf on the ſide of one party, and fulminates cenſures againſt the other, the dignity of a great body-politic gives the conteſt the aſpect of a national quarrel. In this ſtate of things, the addreſs of a few bad men, and the violence of many weak ones, may puſh it to the deciſion of the ſword, which uſually arbitrates between angry ſocieties. Let the candid and diſcerning lovers of peace and good order weigh this tendency of our affairs. Every free man has his weight with our elective government; leave him by remonſtrance to ſeek redreſs, he will not want advocates: Beſides the man of his choice, champions enough will eſpouſe his cauſe, and make a merit of their zeal in it; at leaſt the enquiry will be fair, and the deciſion will be ſubmitted to the calm unbiaſſed judgment of the public.

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. MADISON

OBSERVED, that the preſent is a queſtion which ought to be conducted with moderation and candor—and therefore there is no occaſion to have recourſe to thoſe tragic repreſentations, which have been adduced—warmth and paſſion ſhould be excluded from the diſcuſſion of a ſubject, which ought to depend on the cool dictates of reaſon for its deciſion.

Adverting to the obſervation of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) " that it would be a deplorable thing for the Senate of the United States to have fallen on a deciſion which violates the conſtitution," he enquired, What does the reaſoning of the gentleman tend to ſhew but this, that from *reſpect* to the Senate, this houſe ought to ſanction their deciſions? And from hence it will follow, that the Preſident of the United States ought, out of reſpect to both, to ſanction their joint proceedings; but he could, he ſaid, remind the gentleman, of his holding different ſentiments on another occaſion.

Mr. Madiſon then enlarged on the exact ballance or equipoiſe contemplated by the conſtitution, to be obſerved and maintained between the ſeveral branches of government—and ſhewed, that except this idea was preſerved, the advantages of different independent branches would be loſt, and their ſeparate deliberations and determinations were intirely uſeleſs.

In deſcribing a corporation he obſerved, that the powers propoſed to be given, are ſuch, as do not exiſt antecedent to the exiſtence of the corporation; theſe powers are very extenſive in their nature, and to which a principle of perpetuity may be annexed.

He waved a reply to Mr. Vining's obſervations on the *common law*, [in which that gentleman had been lengthy and minute, in order to invalidate Mr. Madiſon's objection to the power propoſed to be given to the Bank, to make rules and regulations, not contrary to law.] Mr. Madiſon ſaid the queſtion would involve a very lengthy diſcuſſion—and other objects more intimately connected with the ſubject, remained to be conſidered.

The power of granting Charters, he obſerved, is a great and important power, and ought not to be exerciſed, without we find ourſelves expreſsly authoriſed to grant them: Here he dilated on the great and extenſive influence that incorporated ſocieties had on public affairs in Europe: They are a powerful machine, which have always been found competent to effect objects on prineiples, in a great meaſure independent of the people.

He argued againſt the influence of the precedent to be eſtabliſhed by the bill—for tho it has been ſaid that the charter is to be granted only for a term of years, yet he contended, that granting the powers on any principle, is granting them in *perpetuum*—and aſſuming this right on the part of the government involves the aſſumption of every power whatever,

Noticing the arguments in favor of the bill, he ſaid, it had been obſerved, that " government neceſſarily poſſeſſes every power,"—However true this idea may be in theory, he denied that it applied to the government of the United States.

Here he read the reſtrictive clauſe in the Conſtitution—and then obſerved that he ſaw no paſs over this limit.

The preamble to the Conſtitution, ſaid he, has produced a new mine of power; but this is the

first inſtance he had heard of, in which the preamble has been adduced for ſuch a purpoſe. In his opinion the preamble only ſtates the objects of the confederation, and the ſubſequent clauſes de. ſignate the expreſs powers by which thoſe objects are to be obtained—and a mean is propoſed thro which to acquire thoſe that may be found ſtill requiſite, more fully to effect the purpoſes of the confederation.

It is ſaid, "there is a field of legiſlation yet unexplored,"—He had often heard this language—but he confeſſed he did not underſtand it.—Is there, ſaid he, a ſingle blade of graſs—Is there any property in exiſtence in the United States, which is not ſubject to legiſlation, either of the particular States, or of the United States? He contended that the exerciſe of this power on the part of the United States, involves, to all intents and purpoſes, every power which an individual ſtate may exerciſe. On this principle he denied the right of Congreſs to make uſe of a Bank to facilitate the collection of taxes. He did not, however admit the idea, that the inſtitution would conduce to that object: The bank notes are to be equal to gold and ſilver, and conſequently will be as difficult to obtain as the ſpecie. By means of the objects of trade on which gold and ſilver are employed, there will be an influx of thoſe articles—but paper being ſubſtituted, will fill thoſe channels, which would otherwiſe be occupied by the precious metals—This, experience ſhews is the uniform effect of ſuch a ſubſtitution.

The right of Congreſs to regulate trade, is adduced as an argument in favor of this of creating a corporation—but what has this bill to do with trade? Would any plain man ſuppoſe that this bill had any thing to do with trade?

He noticed the obſervation reſpecting the utility of Banks to aid the government with loans—He denied the neceſſity of the inſtitution to aid the government in this reſpect—Great Britain, he obſerved, did not depend on ſuch inſtitutions—ſhe borrows from various ſources.

"Banks it is ſaid, are neceſſary to pay the intereſt of the public debt,"—then they ought to be eſtabliſhed in the places where that intereſt is paid—but can any man ſay, that the bank notes will circulate at par in Georgia. From the example of Scotland we know that they cannot be made equal to ſpecie, remote from the place, where they can be immediately converted into coin—they muſt depreciate in caſe of a demand for ſpecie—and if there is no moral certainty that the intereſt can be paid by theſe bank bills, will the government be juſtified in depriving itſelf of the power of eſtabliſhing banks in different parts of the union?

We reaſon (ſaid he) and often with advantage from Britiſh models, but in the preſent inſtance there is a great diſſimilarity of circumſtances. The bank notes of Great-Britain do not circulate univerſally; to make the circumſtances parallel, it ought to have been aſſumed as a fact that banks are eſtabliſhed in various parts of Great-Britain, at which the intereſt of the national debt is paid—but the fact is, it is only paid in one place.

The clauſe of the conſtitution which has been ſo often recurred to, and which empowers Congreſs to diſpoſe of its property, he ſuppoſed referred only to the property left at the concluſion of the war, and has no reference to the monied property of the United States.

The clauſe which empowers Congreſs to paſs all laws neceſſary, &c. has been brought forward repeatedly by the advocates of the bill; he noticed the ſeveral conſtructions of this clauſe which had been offered; the concluſion which he drew from the commentary of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Gerry, was that Congreſs may do what they pleaſe—and recurring to the opinion of that gentleman in 1787; he ſaid the powers of the conſtitution were then dark, inexplicable and dangerous—but now, perhaps as the reſult of experience they are clear and luminous!

The conſtructions of the conſtitution, he aſſerted, which have been maintained on this occaſion go to the ſubverſion of every power whatever in the ſeveral States—but we are told for our comfort that the judges will rectify our miſtakes; how are the judges to determine in the caſe; are they to be guided in their deciſions by the rules of expediency?

It has been aſked that if thoſe minute powers of the conſtitution were thought to be neceſſary, is it ſuppoſable that the great and important power on the table was not intended to be given? Mr. Madiſon interpreted this circumſtance in a quite different way, viz. if it was thought neceſſary to ſpecify in the conſtitution, thoſe minute powers, it would follow that more important powers would have been *explicitly* granted had they been contemplated.

The Weſtern Territory buſineſs he obſerved, was a caſe *ſui generis*, and therefore cannot be cited with propriety: Weſt-Point, ſo often mentioned he ſaid, was purchaſed by the United States purſuant to law—and the conſent of the State of New York is ſuppoſed, if it has not been expreſsly granted; but on any occaſion does it follow that one violation of the conſtitution is to be juſtified by another?

The permanent reſidence bill, he conceived was entirely irrelative to the ſubject; but he conceived it might be juſtified on truly conſtitutional principles.

The act veſting in the Preſident of the United States the power of removability has been quoted; he recapitulated in a few words his reaſons for being in favor of that bill.

The bank of North-America, he ſaid, he had oppoſed, as he conſidered the inſtitution as a violation of the confederation. The State of Maſſachuſetts he recollected voted with him on that occaſion. The bank of North America was however the child of neceſſity—as ſoon as the war was over, it ceaſed to operate as to continental purpoſes. But, aſked he, are precedents in war, to juſtify violations of private and State rights, in a time of peace? and did the United States paſs laws to puniſh the counterfeiting the notes of that bank? They did not, being convinced of the invalidity of any ſuch law—the bank therefore took ſhelter under the authority of the State.

The energetic adminiſtration of this government is ſaid to be connected with this inſtitution. Mr. Madiſon here ſtated the principles on which he conceived this government ought to be adminiſtered—and added, other gentlemen may have had other ideas on the ſubject, and may have conſented to the ratification of the conſtitution on different principles and expectations—but he conſidered the enlightened opinion and affection of the people, the only ſolid baſis for the ſupport of this government.

Mr. Madiſon then ſtated his objections to the ſeveral parts of the bill: The firſt article he objected to, was the duration—A period of twenty years, he obſerved, was to this country as a period of a century in the hiſtory of other countries—there was no calculating for the events which might take place: He urged the ill-policy of granting ſo long a term, from the experience of the government in reſpect to ſome treaties, which tho found inconvenient, could not now be altered.

The different claſſes of the public creditors, he obſerved, were not all put on an equal footing by *this* bill; but in the bill for the diſpoſal of the Weſtern Territory, this had been thought eſſential: The holders of 6 per cent. ſecurities, will derive undue advantages—Creditors at a diſtance, and the holders of 3 per cent. ſecurities, ought to be conſidered—as the public good is moſt eſſentially promoted by an equal attention to the intereſt of all.

I admit, ſaid he, that the government ought to conſider itſelf as the truſtee of the public on this occaſion, and therefore ſhould avail itſelf of the beſt diſpoſition of the public property.

In this view of the ſubject, he objected to the bill, as the public, he thought, ought to derive greater advantages from the inſtitution than thoſe propoſed. In caſe of a univerſal circulation of the notes of the propoſed bank, the profits will be ſo great that the government ought to receive a very conſiderable ſum for granting the charter.

There are other defects in the bill, which render it proper and neceſſary in my opinion, that it ſhould undergo a reviſion and amendment before it paſſes into a law: The power veſted by the bill in the executive to borrow of the bank, he thought was objectionable—and the right to eſtabliſh ſubordinate banks, he ſaid, ought not to be delegated to any ſet of men under heaven.

The public opinion has been mentioned: If the appeal to the public opinion is ſuggeſted with ſincerity, we ought to let our conſtituents have an opportunity to form an opinion on the ſubject.

He concluded by ſaying, he ſhould move for the previous queſtion.

The previous queſtion, "*Shall the main queſtion now be put,*" being determined in the affirmative,

Mr. Gerry roſe to reply to Mr. Madiſon—but the houſe diſcovering an impatience to have the main queſtion put—after a few remarks, he waved any further obſervations.

WARSAW, (Poland) February 1.

WE have received accounts that a body of Ruſſians have croſſed the Danube, near Iſmail, in order to attack the army of the Grand Vizier at Schumla; and it is ſaid that Gen. Ribas is on his way to Warna with his fleet. Reports ſtate, that the Ruſſian grand fleet at Sebaſtapole has ſailed, in order to meet him, and that they will proceed to Conſtantinople.

PARIS, February 14.

A Schiſm, to all intents and purpoſes, reigns in this Republic; the non-juring clergy are countenanced by the minority, and the ſwearing prieſts are ſupported by the ruling party;—both equally contemning the miniſters of the oppoſite creed.

The Pope has written a circular letter of condolance to the diſpoſſeſſed Biſhops of France;—he invites them into the papal dominions, and makes them a tender of his beſt offices.

An inſurrection is ready to break out at Geneva; there are two parties: One wiſhes to ſee equality reign among all the citizens as in France; the other would have the republic under the French government. The latter, it is thought, will prevail. M. de Mirabeau, the younger, had raiſed a company of volunteers at Yverdun, in Switzerland, which, in attempting to enter Neufchatel, was cut to pieces by the inhabitants of the town; he narrowly eſcaped with his life.

LONDON, February 8.

ACCORDING to letters from Amſterdam, by the laſt mails, a ſtop has been put there, by authority, to the loan which was negociating by commiſſion for a Northern Power.

We learn from Breſt, that they have for theſe ſix weeks paſt, had very blowing weather, which ſometimes might be called a hurricane; that the lightning had fallen four times upon the ſhips in the road, but happily no damage was done to any of them, moſt of the electric matter having been carried off by the conductors.

Feb. 17, Though the Impeachment againſt Mr. Haſtings is carried in the Houſe of Commons, and the ſame Committee as before appointed to conduct the trial, it ſtill reſts with the Houſe of Lords, "Whether they think a diſſolution of Parliament abates the Impeachment or not?" If they ſhould agree in the affirmative, the trial drops of courſe, for then it will be the opinion of the Court.

We hear that the French Ambaſſador, agreeable to his inſtructions from the King of France, has applied to the Court of London, to releaſe Lord G. Gordon from the pains and penalties of his ſentence in Newgate, for his publication in 1786, reflecting on the then arbitrary government of France, the Baſtile, and Letters de Cachet. The reſult of the Ambaſſador's application he has communicated to Lord George in his diplomatique quality; and we are very ſorry to add, that the joint and direct requeſt of the King of France himſelf and the National Aſſembly, the Repreſentatives of a free people, in their great character of reſtorers of liberty, has been refuſed at St. James's!!

The ſettlement of the Canada buſineſs will not wait for the arrival of Lord DORCHESTER, who is not expected home ſo ſoon as has been generally ſtated; all the documents relative to that buſineſs have been already received, with his Lordſhip's opinion thereon.

The arrival of the Swallow packet from Madras, is looked for in the courſe of three weeks, with diſpatches from Gen. Meadows, of the utmoſt importance; between whom and Tippoo Saib a deciſive action was immediately expected when the Houghton Eaſt-Indiamen ſailed for England on the 13th of laſt Sept. Tippoo was at that period coming down with his whole force from the Myſore country to attack the Britiſh army.

M. Brouillet, a member of the National Aſſembly of France, has propoſed a ſcheme for the abolition of the barbarous cuſtom of duelling—He propoſes that the Aſſembly ſhould iſſue a ſolemn declaration: 1. That honor, as well as virtue, being perſonal, no citizen can be deprived of it but by his own act, and that it can in no caſe depend on the caprice of another.—2. That every citizen, convicted of having given an affront to another, by words, geſtures, or threats, will be proſecuted and puniſhed as a diſturber of the public peace.—3. That every perſon who ſhall ſtrike another ſhall be declared infamous.—4. That the laws againſt duelling ſhall continue in force, and be executed with the utmoſt Rigour.—5. That thoſe are to be conſidered as diſgraced, who, in contempt of the law, dare to give a challenge.—And, 6. That it cannot be diſhonorable to refuſe a challenge, as true honor conſiſts in ſubmiſſion to the laws.

An ingenious gentleman who owed a friend ſome money, invited him to dine with him, and plied him ſo briſkly with good wine, that the creditor generouſly forgave the debt. The other calls this a new method of LIQUID-ating a debt!

Motion of Mr. Burke in the Houſe of Commons, February 14.

"That in conſideration of the long period of time elapſed in the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. it is now neceſſary for the obtaining of ſpeedy judgment, to carry up no further charges except ſuch as relate to bribes, penſions, and preſents."

Mr. Fox ſeconded the motion.

Several amendments being moved and negatived, Mr. Burke's motion was put and carried without a diviſion.

After Mr. Burke's original motion was put and carried, the following were alſo carried:

Reſolved, That a Meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to acquaint their Lordſhips that this Houſe is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. late Governor Gen. of Bengal, now depending before the Lords in parliament, and to requeſt that their Lordſhips will appoint a convenient day for the further hearing of the ſame.

Reſolved, That Mr. Burke do carry the ſaid Meſſage.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 16.

Yesterday Mr. Burke, attended by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and a great number of Members, presented at the bar the following message.

"My Lords,

"I am ordered by the Commons to acquaint your Lordships, that the House of Commons is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governer General of Bengal, now depending before your Lordships, whenever your Lordships will appoint a convenient day for hearing of the same."

Lord Grenville some short time after rose, and having observed, the very great importance of the message which had been brought from the commons, and which in his opinon required their Lordships most serious consideration: In order that the House might profit by the experience and wisdom of their ancestors, Lord Grenville moved,

"That a committee be appointed to search for Precedents relative to the state of the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. brought up by the Commons, and proceeded upon in the last Session of Parliament, and to report their opinion to the House."

The same was, upon the question put, agreed to, several Lords present were named, and all the Lords who have been present this Session were ordered to be upon the said Committee.

There was a wicked time, in the history of this country, when a man might lose his heart in the crossing of a street. The good-natured diffidence of the present day relieves him from that danger, unless he can fix his eyes to a pair of legs, or fall in love with a curtain. As to eyes, teeth, and other ingredients of beauty, he has no more to apprehend from them, than if we were a nation of Spaniards; and it is said, "what the eye don't see, the heart will seldom feel."

The mode of attack, both in war and in love is subject to alterations and improvements. The ladies who formerly conquered by the *eyes*, now hide them behind a curtain, and present their irresistable beauty of *short petticoats* and *neat ancles*. This transition from one extreme to another, we cannot approve—*Medio tutissimus!*

The damages occasioned by the fire at the Albion mills are estimated at 200,000l. independently of any delay in business, &c. The insurances made at the several offices are stated as not exceeding *half* that amount!

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

A few of the Turkish provinces in the possession of the Russian troops, will furnish them with the means of adding conquest to conquest, till the Empress, like a female Colossus, setting one foot on Asia, and the other in Europe, and grasping the isles in her hand, will assume the daring prerogative of giving law to the world.

These things ought not to be.

NEW-LONDON, April 1.

Extract of a letter from a foreign correspondent, to the Editors of this paper, dated Jan. 21, 1791.

[Concluded from our last.]

"The good crops in the United States, and in Europe, will make provisions so cheap, that many of your farmers, I presume, will feel the necessity of cultivating a greater quantity of flax and hemp this year. Providence seems to call upon you, with a loud voice, to encourage and promote manufactures. And perhaps this voice will be even louder a few years hence than it is at present. The political revolution in France will probably bring on a revolution in the *agriculture* of that country. The duke of Orleans has begun the English mode of farming, on one of his own estates, with English farmers. The abolition of the Corvee, and of every other part of the feudal system, will remove that load of disgrace which has hung so heavily on the French farmers, and will inspire them with new life and vigor. They will plant a much greater quantity of land, and improve their land like the English, and probably supply themselves entirely with wheat; except when their crops may fail, as in England, through unfavorable seasons. Where *then* will your planters find markets for their wheat, unless they can find them at home, in your manufacturing and trading towns? I wish to see the farmer well rewarded for his industry and ingenuity. Nothing will effect this so much as a great increase in the population, consisting of those who are not employed in agriculture. The manufactures of your own country will require a great quantity of raw materials, such as wool, flax, hemp, silk, cotton, hops and barley for breweries, hides and bark to tan them; iron, lead, copper, &c. Thus the farmer will have opportunity to vary his crops, and to raise what will thrive best on his soil, and what will yield him the greatest profit.

"Manufactures more than double and treble the value of raw materials. Some of them augment their value 20, some 50, and some an 100 fold. So much do the goods you manufacture add to the wealth of your country. Moreover, the wealth will not only be great, but *general*, without making many individuals too rich and luxurious; and therefore is the most valuable kind of wealth. Besides, they who carry on manufactures run little or no risk of being ruined, except by their own imprudence. Whereas, merchants must venture much more, and some of them may be ruined in spite of all their prudence and attention, while others are known to acquire great wealth, and thereby promote luxury and dissipation, the bane of morals, and the ruin of empires.

"I am pleased with the rapid increase of manufactures in the United States, from *moral* as well as political considerations, they afford *relief* to a number of poor industrious people, who ought not to suffer for want, while they are willing to work;—they *train up children* in the habit of industry, and thereby secure them from the vices of idleness;—and they have a *tendency to reclaim* some who have contracted an idle habit, and yielded to the temptations of vice, and will leave them without excuse if they continue therein, or run to extremes. In this connection I may observe the solitary confinement of criminals, and the hard labour to which they are kept, by the new method lately adopted, will at once promote manufactures, and thereby make them useful members of society while they are confined, and bring them into the habit of industry, and give them time for serious reflection, and at the same time put it out of the power of all to corrupt, or be corrupted by one another."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (M.) April 6.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to appoint MOSES RAWLINGS, Esquire, to command the battalion of levies to be raised in this State.

BOSTON, April 6.

On Monday last agreeably to the Constitution, the citizens of this Commonwealth, met in their respective towns, for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, for the year ensuing. The votes in this town for Governor, were, for

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	543
The Hon. FRANCIS DANA, Esq.	81

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	540
The Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq.	57
The Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq.	26

We have received information from several towns; in all which the present Chief and Second Magistrates have been unanimously or generally voted for.

In Worcester county, the Hon. Mr. Grout, has many votes for Senator.

Major Franks is appointed Inspector of the federal troops, to be raised in the Eastern States.

From New-York, via Providence, April 2, 1791.

I am informed from good authority, that late orders have arrived from Holland to the Agents in Philadelphia, and this city, to purchase all the stock they can lay their hands on—and from some manoeuvres amongst the Stockjobbers, I am convinced of the truth of it; but I hope our countrymen will have wisdom sufficient to refuse selling the price of our country's independence for a song; and thereby prevent our becoming in fact tributary to foreigners.

ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1791.

The following lines, comprising twelve words, will prove out the day of the week of any day of the month of the year 1791, by observing that the first letter tells the day of the first of each month.

Sad Toilsome Troubles Follow Subjects Wrong,
Foul Murders Threat'ning Savage Tumults Throng.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

SONNET, V.

"SAY, what is Life?" the sons of sorrow cry—
"Is it to breathe a lingering age of woe
"In vegetative being here below?
"To eat, to drink, to sleep, and then—to die?"
"Is it in Pleasure's airy rounds to fly?
"To laugh, to dance?"—the souls of Joy would know—
"To plunge in lewdness, and no care bestow
"On what may greatly fit us for the sky?"
No.—Tis the Twilight of a heavenly Day,
Whose radiant glories opening on the Soul,
Shall raise, and bear it, from itself away,
Far o'er the bounds of this terrestrial pole,
Wak'd to new rapture by the living lay,
Where GOD informs the immeasurable whole.

E L L A.

Philadelphia, April 20.

On the 13th inst. the President of the United States dined at an elegant entertainment, prepared by the citizens of Richmond, Virginia. On the day of his arrival every mark of respect and attention was paid, and every demonstration of public joy exhibited; in the evening there was a general illumination—previous to which the corporation presented a respectful address, which was answered in the usual stile of dignity, condescension and benevolence.

A letter from Fort St. Tammany, Georgia, says the treaty with the Creeks, although in some particulars disagreeable to the Georgians, has given a new countenance to the inhabitants in this quarter and will tend greatly to facilitate the settlement of this charming river.

A writer in a late paper, imputes the loss of so many ships which founder at sea, to the modern mode of constructing their sterns, which are low hanging and slightly built—and recommends the Dutch method of building with pink sterns, which will always scud before a turbulent sea with safety.

The superior price that Yellow Indian Corn commands, is mentioned, as a hint to Farmers, to give that kind the preference in planting the present season.

A late writer judiciously observes, that he had rather be guided in his opinions by one *experienced man of business*, than by an hundred theorists, who are versed only in books.

A celebrated Law Professor in one of the States, once said, that it would be best to raise all public revenue *entirely by a land tax, because all taxes come ultimately out of the land*. The old financiers of all countries, who *know mankind*, would laugh at such an opinion, tho advanced by an able law character. Some of the best arguments in Congress, on the funding system, on excise, and the bank, appear to be built on the same *sandy* basis, *fallacious theory*—otherwise it is impossible to account for the respectable opposition made to the most necessary measures of government.

A gentleman in this city has drawn three thousand dollars in the Massachusetts Semi-Annual Lottery.

Died in this city, on Saturday morning last, Nicholas Eveleigh, Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Atlantic, Capt. Swaine, from Liverpool; this ship had the extraordinary run of 2086 miles in ten running days, and was only 22 days from Cape Clear, to the Capes of the Delaware.

Accounts received by this vessel are to 5th March, and state, that on the 8th January the people of Constantinople were in such a ferment, as to excite apprehensions of a revolt; that the republic of Venice is to furnish the Porte with three ships of war; that the city of Geneva was all in arms; 6000 men also in arms in the department of *Gard and Ardeche*, in France, the report of which did not appear to alarm the National Assembly—that Monsr. de Noailles is President; that affairs in the North wear a more pacific appearance, Catharine being more disposed for peace—and that great military preparations are making in France.

We hear that a very interesting discovery has lately been made at Naples. It is said that the most violent hæmorrhages are immediately stopped by the volatile fluor alkali. Repeated experiments made in the hospital of that city have had the compleatest success. The most singular is the last, which was made on a man who had his leg cut off; cotton dipt in volatile fluor alkali was applied on the part cut, which immediately stopped the blood, and cicatrized the wound.

The nabob of Arcot has filed a bill in the court of Chancery against the East-India Company, calling them to account for seizing his country and plundering his revenues for 10 years past: how many years does a suit in Chancery require?

The number of convicts to be sent to Botany Bay this year amounts to 1200; 2-5ths of which are females; a fruitful source of emigration! But what colonists?

The hereditary general of the posts of the Empire and the Netherlands, has forbid all persons employed in these posts, to admit the circulation of a number of the French Gazettes.

Leave has been given to the British House of Commons to bring in a bill for dividing Canada into two provinces, agreeable to the King's message.

The directors of the bank of England are taking spirited measures to prevent the minister from taking possession of the unclaimed dividends.

By the above arrival from Europe we learn, that a peace is concluded between Austria and the Porte—every thing to remain as before the breaking out of the war in 1788. The Turks, so far from being disheartened at the loss of Ismael, are determined to prosecute the war against Russia, with vigor—the Sultan has accordingly ordered an immediate augmentation of his army by a reinforcement of 40000 men—and all the Bassas or Governors of Provinces, are ordered to enlist every man from 15 to 60 years of age.

☞ The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the favors he has received from his poetical correspondents Ella and Birtha; their productions would do honor to any miscellany whatever. The readers of the Gazette have doubtless been pleased, and the pleasure will be heightened to surprise, when they are informed that Ella is but a youth of 17.——The authors are unknown to each other.

But, truth and genius boast a sov'reign law,
Which minds congenial to each other draw;
While one bright object, centers every aim—
Their muse, on Virtue, *builds a deathless fame.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17s.	pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9s.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9s.		45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16s.		80	
Indents	9s.		45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12s2	15s.		do.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Ann, Smith, Norfolk, 8 days.
Schooner Polly, Jacobs, Savannah, 10.
Do. Polly, Coffin, Halifax, 16.
Sloop Betsy, Brooks, New-York. 6.
Do. Harriot, Kerby, Charleston, 12.
Ship Delaware, Art, Charleston, 9.
Do. Atlantic, Swaine, Liverpool, 22.
Sloop Polly, Valentine, N. Carolina, 12.
Do. Nancy, Stolett, Virginia. 6.

The ship St. James, from New-York for Londonderry, is ashore Londonderry river.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT for making Compensations to the Commissioners of Loans for extraordinary Expences.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of Loans in the several States shall be allowed in the settlement of their accounts, such sums as shall appear to have been necessarily expended by them in the purchase of stationary for the use of their several offices, from the commencement of the same to the first day of October next.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of loans in the several States, shall be allowed in the settlement of their several accounts, such sums as they shall have necessarily expended for hire of clerks to assist in executing the duties of their several offices, from the commencement of the same to the first day of October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

WHEREAS Congress did, by a resolution of the twenty-third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, recommend to the several States to pass laws making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States: In order therefore to ensure the administration of justice,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the marshal in such State, under the direction of the judge of the district, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expences incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

TITLES of the ACTS passed at the third Session of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, with the Number of this Gazette in which each is inserted.

No.

An act supplementary to the act intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," 71

An act to provide for the unlading of ships or vessels, in cases of obstruction by ice, 75

An act to continue an act, intituled, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," so far as the same respects the states of Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, *ibid.*

An act declaring the consent of Congress, that a new state be formed within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union by the name of the state of Kentucky, 82

An act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the state of Maryland, 84

An act making appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes, 85

An act for the admission of the state of Vermont into this Union, 87

A resolve directing in what manner new editions of the laws, resolutions and treaties of the United States, shall be authenticated, *ibid.*

An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act passed at the first session of Congress, intituled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States," *ibid.*

An act regulating the number of Representatives to be chosen by the states of Kentucky and Vermont, 88

An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, *ibid.*

An act supplementary to the act, intituled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," 90

An act to explain and amend an act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," *ibid.*

An act fixing the time for the next annual meeting of Congress, *ibid.*

An act relative to the rix dollar of Denmark, 91

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States, within the state of Vermont, *ibid.*

A resolve expressive of the sensibility of Congress for the tribute paid to the memory of Dr. Franklin, by the National Assembly of France, *ibid.*

An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, 92

An act making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned, *ibid.*

An act to amend "An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," *ibid.*

An act providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses, and for other purposes, 93

An act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers, 96

An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, intitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office," 97

An act making farther provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and to prolong the time for the payment of the duties on wines, 97

An act in addition to an act, intituled, "An act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks," 98

An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions, 99

An act supplemental to the act, "establishing the treasury department," and for a farther compensation to certain officers, 100

An act supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, *ibid.*

An act to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, 101

A resolve establishing a mint, *ibid.*

A resolve requesting the President to cause an estimate to be made of the lands not claimed nor granted within the cession of North-Carolina, and the territory north-west of the Ohio, *ibid.*

A resolve authorizing the marshals of districts to provide temporary jails when necessary, 102

An act for making compensations to the commissioners of loans for extaordinary expences, *ibid.*

To be disposed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;

Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pausanias, Procopius, Eusebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Aristotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæsar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Isocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Ausonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Messrs* RICE and Co. *Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.*

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterstorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Bristol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms.—☞ On hand for sale, a few hogsheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 epim

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No. 17,
Third Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

☞ A few New-York LOTTERY TICKETS come to hand, for sale.

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being necessarily absent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authorise me to discharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, that they are to meet and exercise under their respective Officers on the following Days, *viz.*

First Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

L O S T,

BETWEEN this city and New-York, on the post road, two bundles containing the Gazette of the United States—No 82—destined for New-York and Boston. As they can be of no use, but as waste paper, except to the Subscribers, many of whom keep files of that publication, any person who can give information to the Editor, so that the whole or any part of them may be recovered, shall receive a generous reward. The two bundles contained 300 papers.

[☞ All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these propolals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propolals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propolals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propolals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have published the above advertisement, are requested to reprint it with the alterations.*

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,
Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.